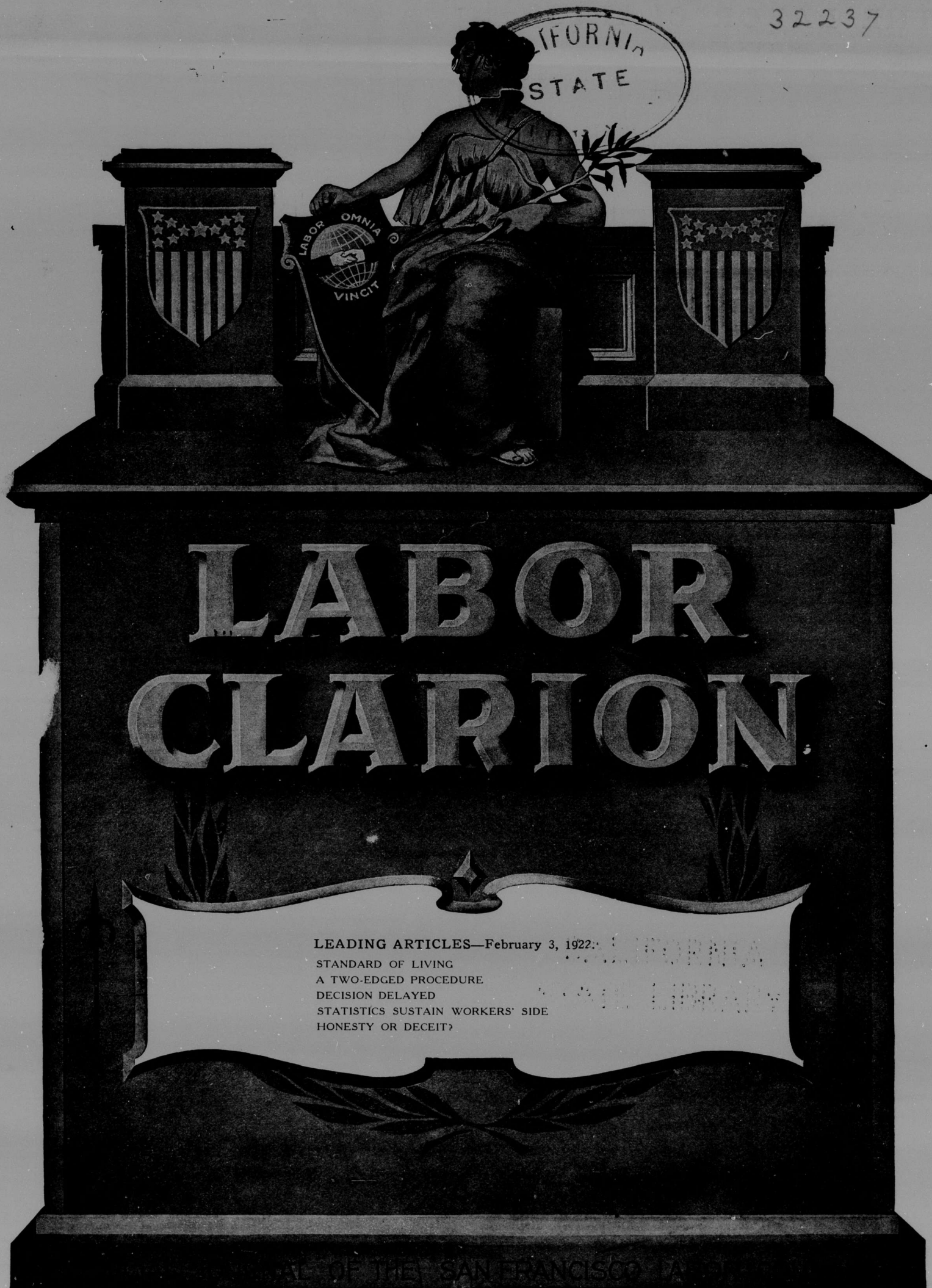


Cal

32237





## THE LABOR CLARION

### IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefited by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

## THE LABOR CLARION

LABOR TEMPLE  
SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO



## Men's Furnishings

### For Men Who Want

*Good Quality  
Low Prices  
Good Styles*

We are fully prepared to meet your requirements. Come and look over our stock of Shirts, Ties, Socks, Collars, Handkerchiefs, etc. Be assured of Hale-Service—which means **personal attention** to your needs.

**Efficient Male Clerks Will Aid  
You in Your Selections**

**Market at Fifth**

**San Francisco**

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 7:30 p. m. 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.  
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3516 Nineteenth. Meet 2d Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.  
Foundry Employees—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Furniture, Hardware No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 132—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—236 Pacific Building.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.  
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—263 Market.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

65049

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1922

No. 1



## Standard of Living



Following is the very interesting and enlightening address delivered by Professor Jessica B. Peixotto of the Department of Economics of the University of California before the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night:

As I came over here this evening, I asked myself what evil genius had led me to hit upon this difficult subject of standard of living to present to you this evening. My own great interest in the questions the phrase suggests is no excuse, but I am afraid it is the reason. I am so anxious to arouse interest in the problems of standard of living, the methods of displaying it and the uses that can be made of it, that I am eager to talk about it even though I may be awkward in saying just what I want, and may not win the interest I desire.

No one group of facts conditions the life of each of us more than those interests which, taken together, we call standard of living. To know the details of a standard of life that makes strong, skilled and intelligent citizens and bread-winners is not easy, but it is desirable. In order to make a strong case for such a standard, the worker should have analyzed its many items and have each of them clearly in mind.

The point I want to make this evening is this: The history of civilization shows a slow, certain, and recently more rapid, rise in the general standard of living, and especially in the standard of the working population. Knowing about a more satisfactory standard is the first step toward getting it more universally. Trade unionism, it seems to me, would never have come upon the stage of history, would never have been set out on the struggle it has made if its leaders had not seen vision of a standard of life better than that their fellows and had not felt themselves and their co-workers entitled to that better standard. The motive force of the labor movement is this fight for the means to a better standard of living; that is, for better working conditions, more leisure, better wages to purchase food, clothing, shelter and other satisfactions.

Everyone recognizes how desirable a good standard of living is. Economists and publicists have proclaimed it for a long time. The business man and the worker, the housewife and the layman with differing incentives all begin to recognize the need of knowing more about the goods and services with which most of us satisfy our hunger, our crave for shelter, our desire for clothing and decoration of person and home, for recreation and the rest.

Recently prices have risen and fallen so that one's dollar has inflated or shrunken past belief. This changing price level has been new cause for debate about wages and costs of living, but when debate about wage-scale, contracts and prices is on, one of the best talking points is the budget.

What is a budget? First of all, it is not an account of spending—it is an estimate of what must be spent to satisfy needs. A budget or estimate of what articles an individual or a family group wants cannot be made with exactness after having studied carefully current habits of spending and notions about the round of things that people want. A well-made budget will display a standard of living or a plane of living. I hope it will not seem to you splitting of hairs if I ask you to follow me in distinguishing between a standard of living and a plane of living.

Standard of living is the set of ideas and ideals about the way in which we would like to live; the notions that each of us has concerning the way in which we and our friends, our families and our groups, even the nation as a whole, should live. The Stock of goods that are wanted, the house, the food, the clothing, recreation—in short, the general aspirations of a given community about living—that is standard of living. If you want an automobile and haven't got one, if you want an eight-room house, but can only afford a three-room apartment, if you want to travel and your income won't let you, this automobile, the house and the travel, and any other unsatisfied desires, are part of your standard of living.

Plane of living is a more exact term. It means that set of goods and services that you can afford to buy. In primitive society the plane of living and the standard of living were for the most part the same thing. Standards of living must change before planes of living can change. To illustrate: In the Near East and in the Orient there are today millions of people who barely exist. One-quarter of them die of malnutrition during childhood. Their dwellings are hovels, their clothing rags, their food is meagre and monotonous, their daily portion is far below their real physical needs for growth and strength and length of life. Every day they earn a pittance by cruelly hard labor. Daily they return meekly to this round of hard labor. They accept this niggardly manner of living for the most part without a murmur. Their standard of living and their plane of living are the same. Or one need not go to the Orient. We all know some such people about us. Take the case of Pat. Possibly you remember the story. Pat was digging a ditch. When asked why he was digging the ditch he said: "Sure, I'm digging the ditch to get me the money to buy me the food to give me the strength to dig the ditch." Pat had only a plane of living, no outlook, no "rising standard." When many people are like Pat, when men have only a plane of living that is the same as their standard, society goes on in a rutted routine of just digging the ditch to get the money to buy the food to go on with an empty round of work and sleep.

On the whole, the society we know has a standard and plane of living that are different, and social unrest, labor unrest, is in large part due to the pressure of standard of living upon a plane of living that is not satisfactory. Where do we get this quickening standard, this set of unsatisfied desires forever egging us on to new efforts? From the social order about us. Pat's standard, your standard, my standard, is not set by each of us. We make a limited number of decisions for ourselves, but in the main the group we belong to settles our standard and our way of living for us. All studies in habits of living prove this. The things we crave for, whether to satisfy nurture wants or other wants, are really put into our heads. Custom fixes many of our wants; the manufacturer and the shop-keeper, eager to sell new products or more products, have a lot to do with it. The amount of wealth in the community, the personal distribution of it, and especially the way the class with a little more income than ours spends its money, has enormous influence upon the standard of living of each of us. Because we

all believe in prosperity, by which we mean plenty of everything for everybody, we Americans, more than any nation, believe in a "high" standard of living. True, we contrast high standard and low standard freely and familiarly without being very sure what we mean by high and low. For this lecture at any rate, I shall mean something definite. By "high" standard I mean the current idea of the goods and services necessary for health and comfort; not my idea of which goods and services these are—nor your idea—nor any dogmatic specialist's idea—nor any moralist's idea—but rather the idea of comfort as it is expressed in the community and group purchasing habits where purchasing is not cramped so that there is no choice. "Low" standard means a subsistence standard.

A student of standard of living doesn't come with admonitions for standardized living, nor, as far as I am concerned, even approve of one standard of living. A student of standard of living explains the many ways of living we find in any society. If groups tend to live more and more alike and they do, he says so, but he knows that it is community habits and other institutional influences that I need not go into this evening that make for what similarity there is. Telling people what they ought to do has very little to do with it, for the simple reason that there is no general agreement about a "right" way in standard of living. I'm sure we could disagree about that all evening.

Instead of dogmatizing, we are, as I have said, slowly gathering facts about how all classes of men do live. It is a long time since studies of the purchasing habits of men were first made. With rare exception, low income groups have been the object of investigations. Also the desire to see that "something was done" about the low income gave the chief impetus to these studies. Occasionally, the object was to see how far all workers might pay taxes, as in 1672, when Sir William Petty calculated the population of England and Ireland and the income of its laborers. He estimated their standard of life and its cost at seven pounds a year! Most often, however, pity rather than Petty's interest inspired the statistician's work. The studies of the 18th and 19th century aimed to display the worker's difficulties, his actual manners and customs and how life for all workers was narrowed and stunted by his low earning power. The investigations of Davies (1795) and Eden (1797), of Le Play (1829) and Engel (1855-59), Charles Booth (1889) and Rowntree (1901) are the most painstaking, the best known and the most helpful of the European studies. By the way, the best known Belgian study showed that the workers of Belgium in 1855-59 were less well fed than the prisoners of that country.

In this country, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has from time to time since 1880 conducted investigations. The most important government studies are those of 1900-1902 and 1917-1919. Since the beginning of the twentieth century some twenty notable studies of a neighborhood, a city, a state or the whole United States have been made in this country by federal, state or private authorities. All these budget studies, possibly excepting Le Play and his school, pictured the worker's



actual way of living, that is, his plane of living. Whether the laboring classes were satisfied or not with the sorry way in which it was shown they lived did not transpire. In all the budgets, the story told was that of habits of purchase and cost of living. I've sometimes wondered whether the picture was not rather that of the purchases of men like Pat and their cost of living, too often the cost of near destitution or early death. The numerous unnecessary deaths that took place on these low budgets are not recorded in these budgets, but are told in the vital statistics of the time. Most of the studies made before 1917 were records of the least wage that will support a family. They were interpretations of plane of living. Except for Le Play's, they were not in any exact sense studies in standard of living. I don't wonder the healthy workingmen fighting such a plane of living turn in disgust from budget studies. I hate those budget facts myself.

They did some good, however, all those "budget" investigations. Like every attempt to know reality, these studies led to analysis and to discussion based on fact rather than on mere opinion. That always means progress. Both friends and foes to the claims that workers should be well fed, well clothed and have a surplus that trains in making choices, had material for arguments in these budgets and the struggle for higher wages gained definiteness.

As proof of the useful knowledge that has come through continued studies of this kind, compare the lists of items in the budgets made during the past few years with those early budgets I have referred you to. The oldest budgets had four, five or at most a dozen items. Engel and his contemporaries have twenty to thirty specifications for food. Today we have forty at least under food. In any budget study, two hundred or more items must each be fitted to a quantity and to a price.

Today, however, the purpose is more progressive. The object is to state a standard of living, not necessarily a plane of living. The main purpose of a budget is to state the quantitative content of a "minimum of comfort" standard and the cost of such a standard, with a view to getting the price paid in wages. Students of budget making now work with four or even five different budget levels: (1) a subsistence level; (2) a minimum of health and decency level; (3) a health and decency level; (4) a minimum of health and comfort level, and finally, (5) a health and comfort level.

As I have said, most early budgets displayed only the subsistence level of thousands of hard-pressed European workers. Today we feel that making budgets at subsistence level is useful only for paupers or prisoners in state institutions. It still seems fair enough when a person has come to the sorry pass where the public must support him more or less permanently, that the community should merely feed, clothe and house him. In state institutions, then, budgets are made by a standard of living that is "low"—that is, it aims to give food that will fully support life, clothing that will give warmth, shelter that protects from damp and cold and gives a minimum of privacy—this and no more. It is better than the standard of the Oriental or the Southeastern peasants, but it is still "low" standard. All the special tastes of the palate, all the whim in dress, all the caprices of taste in house and furnishings are ignored.

The next level, the minimum of health and decency, adds a little, but very little, to a subsistence level. It has always seemed to me mere casuistry to distinguish much between these two. A few additional items appear in the minimum of health and decency budgets, but all the items that represent health, hospitality, recreation, education, association and the like are still overlooked. Only for a man who is meek and time-serving, only for a woman who is a miracle of economy and patience would a "minimum of health and decency"

budget express standard of living. Too frequently, the unavoidable plane of living of thousands is pictured in such a budget, but it does not display the standard of living of the typical citizen of modern democracies.

The other budget levels have come into general use since 1916-17. The Pacific Coast specialists put "minimum of health and comfort" budgets into wage controversies. Prof. Ogburn did it in October, 1917, in the Seattle and Tacoma street railway arbitration. The same month, October, 1917, I had the privilege of pushing independently for the first time this same standard of health and comfort in a budget prepared for the Key Route arbitration. Two or three health and comfort budget studies in the East and one or two more here have since then been made at this level.

Health and comfort standard means nothing more to me than the often cited "American standard of living." Thus a minimum of health and comfort means that quantity of goods that Americans must have or feel unsuccessful and humiliated.

Let us suppose we accept these levels as expressive of the scales of wants of all but wasteful or luxury-spenders on the one hand or the primitive societies on the other. How shall we find what articles should be named at each budget level, what quantity of each article is wanted and the cost of it? Three methods have been tried. (1) The account book kept by small groups visited often for a longer or shorter time or an account filled out for a brief period by a very large number of families, an average was then used to show what these accounts told; (2) the cost estimate based on a more or less intensive acquaintance with each family studied; (3) the "quantity and cost" estimate. Though the account book has often been used as basis for statements about standard and cost of living, my experience bids me doubt its accuracy or advisability. Accurate accounts are rarely kept. Those who will keep them are exceptional persons, more set in their ways, more thrifty than most of us. To ask the typical housewife to keep household accounts is sheer brutality. Busy women who must bear children and rear them, must cook, wash, clean, sew, purchase and do other things, haven't time for detailed record of their spending and less than detailed record isn't much good. Household accounts will not be of any real use until they can be kept with the same accuracy that business houses now record their expenditures and that time is as yet far away, I fancy.

The most hopeful method for displaying standard of living and its cost just now is the quantity and cost estimate. The first quantity and cost estimate given in detail was published by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1919. It is called "A Tentative Quantity and Cost Budget." It is only a health and decency budget. To me at least it seems to omit many items and to provide too little but it sets an excellent method before us. Collections of prices of specified quantities of goods and services are set down in a theoretical budget to show the cost of living for a government clerk in the District of Columbia. A budget such as this is undoubtedly a contribution, most of all because it pictures standard of life, not plane of living. Standard of life appears better in an estimate than in a record. Good budget making will continue to be quantity estimates based on wider acquaintance with spending habits.

Good budget making will increase as it is recognized that standard of living though a variable yet tends to a type. Thus we have good grounds for certain decisions now usually made in budgets. There is no standard size of family but available information warrants budget makers in taking a man, wife and three children as the nearest approach to a typical family. There is no positive data about who contributes the in-

come in families nor about other sources of income but American standard dictates that the head of the family be able to earn enough to support his group and so budget makers assume the father's income must be enough to provide his family with at least a minimum of health and comfort. Quantity estimates of what we need for clothing, recreation, health and the like are certainly difficult to make but men and women are learning to agree on something approaching a type quantity. Doubtless there are persons who would quote their habits as exceptions to any quantity named in a budget but such differences of taste tend to offset each other. Stupidity, alertness, health, management and all other oddities of character and initiative and preference tend to compensate each other.

The story I have told you in this short period would be really stirring had a good story teller put it before you. This narrative of budget studies as mirrors of plane and standard of living gives unmistakable proof that standards are rising and a rising standard is a heartening mark of progress and of prosperity. As I said in the beginning, we rejoice at a rising standard because we believe it spells wealth and welfare. My story should also show that budgets are not only an index of rising standard. Better still they can also be used to raise standard by increasing wages. The productivity of work as well as many other factors enters of course into wage-fixing. None the less, the worker's need as expressed by a quantity budget will slowly be considered with added definiteness as well as industry's need. Just needs when explained by a budget become more and more incontrovertible.

The mere existence standard has been discredited and repudiated through the budget, for the meanest employer has abandoned the attempt to argue in favor of its sordid details. This is a great gain. It remains to raise the budget level by arguments that are regularly more convincing.

The budget still has great weaknesses of technique and of fact but used by honest students of reality it will gain in value. It seems to me what it has failed in the past few years to be as useful as it will be because of the exceptional price situation. The rapid shifts up and down in prices of commodities have perforce made the fluctuations in cost of living the principal interest in recent arbitrations. But prices will stabilize. Then, and even now, if the standard of living of employees in a given industry and a given locality be set forth in quantity budgets with accuracy, it does not seem too optimistic to believe that the evidence they give cannot fail ultimately to serve as a useful measure and a forceful weapon in the wage bargain. I may be mistaken but until I have more proof against me, I shall believe that budgets can be used to advantage for some time to come in all wage arbitration. Sharpen this instrument, you will lead the fight to better the worker's pay, by making a quantity budget that is a real record of your standard of living and that budget will surely serve your standard of living.

JESSICA B. PEIXOTTO.

Berkeley, February 1.

W. D. Fennimore  
J. W. Davis  
A. R. Fennimore

Prices  
Always  
Reasonable  
Eyes Tested  
Satisfaction  
Guaranteed

**California Optical Co.**  
Makers of Good Glasses

2508 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

181 Post Street.....San Francisco  
1221 Broadway.....Oakland  
2106 Shattuck Avenue.....Berkeley

We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons



**A TWO-EDGED PROCEDURE.**

Justice Robert F. Wagner of the New York Supreme Court is reported having issued a mandatory order upon the New York Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association to abrogate their lockout order against the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which was made at a meeting of the manufacturers' association October 25th last. The court order was issued on a motion made several weeks ago by the union's counsel. The Supreme Court has sustained the union's claim that the manufacturers had flagrantly broken a three-year agreement entered into May 29, 1919, and a supplemental agreement made in June, 1921, by their conspiracy to put into effect the piece-work system and the 49-hour week on November 14, instead of the week-work system, the 44-hour week and minimum wage rates established by the two contracts. The order enjoins the manufacturers' association from "combining or conspiring in any way to order, direct, instigate, counsel, advise or encourage its members to cease performing or to violate agreements of May 29, 1919, and June 3, 1921, from ordering or encouraging such members to abrogate and discontinue the provisions of said agreement for the system of week work prior to June 1, 1922, or to increase the hours of labor above 44 hours per week until the said 1st of June." The order also restrains the manufacturers from interfering with any member of their association who may agree to restore the terms of the agreement.

Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in this connection, declared that "the lawless breach of their contracts by the employers has forced 55,000 workers into idleness for a period of two months. Even if work should be resumed under the terms of the existing agreement, the workers will have lost millions of dollars in wages. This loss is directly attributable to the wrongful act of the protective association.

In issuing the injunction the court recognized that the employers had entered into a combination or conspiracy to procure a concerted breach of contract by the members of the association, and that this action of the employers' organization constituted a violation of the plaintiff's, that is the union's, legal rights.

Upon the foregoing facts is based the confidence and hope of certain elements in the trade-union movement that they have discovered a new method whereby to procure justice and protection from the courts for invasion of the rights of labor.

Justice Wagner recognized that the suit for injunction by the union was novel, but stated that it was novel only "in the respect that for the first time an employees' organization is seeking to restrain their employers' organization from violating a contractual obligation."

We do not know the particular laws of the State of New York relating to injunctions, but assuming them to be similar to those of California, we do not entertain the confidence and hope of those trade unionists who see in the legal pro-

cedure adopted by the union a new method to be used generally by labor organizations in their fights with unfair employers.

In the case we are discussing we note that the remedy was entirely inadequate to compensate the union members for their losses due to the action of the employers, even if the injunction is sustained upon appeal and kept in force to the end of the agreement.

We do not know the law of New York relative to actions for damages, but in California a union as such cannot sue for damages for a breach of the union agreement, and this may be equally true in New York, and unless a trade union possesses the right to sue and be sued at law, as well as it may sue and be sued in equity, the remedial right of injunction may be but of little use and protection to trade union members in their controversies with employers.

When the employer resorts to the injunction procedure, all that he asks and desires is to be let alone and to be free to do as he pleases in his dealings with employers and employees. But a trade union, on the contrary, aims to enforce stipulated rules and regulations adopted by the union and desired for the protection and welfare of its members. Only in a few cases, where a union has a favorable long-time agreement with employers, would it be of any advantage to such union to seek to maintain its validity and enforcement by a resort to injunction. But the inevitable result of a few such cases would be that employers and employers' associations would refuse to enter into such agreements, and if they were forced to enter into them from economic reasons, it is plain to see that they receive their force and validity not from the action or possibility of action of a court but from the economic conditions outside the consideration of the courts, just as the union agreements always have and probably will continue to receive their sanction and binding effect.

A general use of the equity courts for labor's protection must inevitably lead to legislation or practice permitting the equal use in that respect of the law courts. The latter would involve substantial changes in the laws relating to the legal status of labor unions. At present they are generally classed with voluntary, unincorporated associations, and eleemosynary societies. Any departure from this status would be marked by laws granting to labor organizations the right to sue and be sued, to contract with employers for and in behalf of their members, in fact, to become incorporated or to assume the powers and duties of partnerships or corporations.

Therefore, before the invocation of the equity jurisprudence be held as a progressive step in the administration of trade union affairs, we would caution the representatives or organized labor generally to carefully consider the question in all its bearings before committing the labor movement, or any considerable part of it, to such a radical, and in our opinion, uncharted and problematic procedure.

**DECISION DELAYED.**

No definite action upon the two recommendations made by the employee and employer groups of the minimum wage board to the State Industrial Welfare Commission was taken Tuesday at the commission meeting, according to the announcement of Mrs. Katherine Philips Edson, executive secretary. The recommendations were presented and a discussion of living costs was conducted. The decision of the commission is not expected until after the return of Commissioner Henry W. Louis of Los Angeles, who will be absent in the East for several weeks. In the interim hearing will be held with the various smaller wage boards sitting as representatives of all the industries affected by the proposed revision of the minimum wage for women and minors.

**YOU CAN'T BEAT NEWMAN'S LOW PRICES AND EASY TERMS**

FURNITURE RUGS STOVES CARPETS  
DRAPERIES LINOLEUM PHONOGRAPHS  
CROCKERY SILVERWARE

Newman's is Headquarters for Wedgewood Stoves  
Made on the Pacific Coast by Union Labor

2101  
2119  
Mission  
St.

**Newman's**  
REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.

Mission  
St.  
at  
17th

COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

**Hoyt's**  
THE DOUGHNUT KING

Fifth and Market  
Seventh and Market

22nd & Mission  
Geary & Fillmore

**SUMMERFIELD & HAINES**

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents  
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

**LACHMAN BROS.**  
Mission at 16th  
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear — at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms

**WE ALLOW \$5.00**

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves

Established 1885



A Building and Loan  
Association

**DO YOU KNOW**

That you can leave your money with this Company and receive thereon interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum from date of receipt to the time of withdrawal?

Interview our officers or have our representative call on you.

**Home Mutual Deposit Loan Company**

Mills Building Rotunda, San Francisco

Telephone Douglas 2235

Continuously in Business for 36 Years

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**



**THE COURTS AND LABOR.**

By Charles M. Kelley.

Recognizing that liberal, democratic government for the United States is out of the question so long as a bare majority of reactionary members are permitted to override the will of the people as expressed in laws enacted by Congress, Representative J. J. McSwain, of South Carolina, has offered a bill requiring that at least seven of the nine justices of the Court must concur in the opinion that the act of Congress or statute of a State Legislature is unconstitutional.

Practically every recent important decision emanating from the Supreme Court has been by a five to four vote, the minority filing dissenting opinions severely criticising the tendency of the tribunal to set itself up as superior to Congress or the mandate of the electorate.

This one-man rule, declares Congressman McSwain, is becoming a serious question to the minds of the thinking people of the country.

"We hear," he says, "much about lawlessness, about the lack of respect by the people for laws and for the courts, and the criticisms are justified. But I call the attention of Congress and the country to the lack of respect by the majority of the court for the minority of the court."

"We will not convict a bootlegger without a unanimous verdict from the jury, but we permit the Supreme Court by a vote of five to four to declare null and void the supreme will of the whole American people speaking through Congress, consisting of 533 men, at least 50 per cent of whom are lawyers."

Congressman McSwain lays particular emphasis on a recent decision of the court, given by a five to four vote, holding unconstitutional an act of Arizona permitting peaceful picketing by workers during strikes.

This decision has been widely commented. By the labor and liberal press it is regarded as notice to the workers that it is useless for them to seek to improve their condition through political effort.

While five members of the Supreme Court place property rights above human rights, as they have consistently done in every case that has been before that tribunal for the past two years, it is a waste of time and money to advocate the enactment of laws designed to correct unjust conditions affecting the welfare of workers or any other group of society.

The public has had a sorry experience in trying to protect itself from the extortion of monopolies and with every form of social legislation. Child labor laws, women's protective laws, anti-trust laws and labor laws have fallen under the blight of the one lone individual of the court who makes up a bare majority.

Congressman McSwain declares that Congress has the power to correct this condition, and this bill to regulate the Supreme Court is the first step in that direction.

Labor leaders received with mixed emotions the injunction decree issued by a New York court against an employers' association. They got grim satisfaction out of the fact that the favorite weapon of employers had been directed against them, seeing in this "poetic justice." But the fundamental proposition of the use of legal processes in labor controversy appeals to them as of vastly greater importance, and their opinion on this matter has not changed in the slightest degree.

The only basis on which labor could accept the intervention of the court in their economic struggles would be that the courts were always fair and impartial—which they emphatically are not. For every judge who would hold the scales even and give the workers a fair shake, the employer would find a score who would close their eyes to the equities involved while rendering drastic and liberty-destroying injunctions making it difficult for labor to redress in the only way possible its grievances.

The use of injunctions by labor has been

likened to the use of poison gas in warfare. If one side uses the damnable stuff, the other side must employ it in self-defense. But that does not change the atrocious nature of the gas. Two wrongs never made one right. Labor would forbid the use of the injunction by either side in an industrial controversy, just as it would outlaw the use of poison gas by either side in military operations.

If the workers of this nation are not in control of the political machinery, it is the workers' own fault. That is a truth that cannot be sidestepped or wiped out. Possessing, as they do, the economic power, the workers also have the political power. Who is to be blamed but workers themselves when they delegate both economic and political power to their enemies?

In recent political struggles where labor has taken an intelligent and determined stand, the result has never been in doubt. Possessing a majority of votes, labor took the time and trouble to place them in the ballot box, and their candidates are now holding office. The extension of this gratifying system to all sections of the nation would work a transformation that would be as revolutionary as it unquestionably would be beneficent.

A striking demonstration of what workers can do along political lines when they organize for action was given in Manchester, Ga., recently. Manchester is a junction point of the Atlantic, Birmingham and Atlanta Railway. It is a hotbed of anti-union cotton manufacturers. For ten months the railroad workers there have been on strike in protest against the attempt of the A. B. and A. to reduce wages in violation of orders of the United States Railroad Labor Board. They have been subjected to all kinds of annoyances by officials of Manchester, who are under the control of the railroad and the labor-hating cotton manufacturers.

To change this situation, the workers, without newspaper support and with the solid business organization against them, went to the mat with their opponents in the recent election and captured the city government. The mayor and four city councilmen elected were nominated by the workers.

## Do You Believe in PROSPERITY?

BUY MOTHERS and BUTTERNUT BREAD

Our Employees are prosperous, own a large part of the Business and, eventually will get 95% of the Profits.

**California Baking Co.**

(Co-operative)

FILLMORE & EDDY STS. Phone West 3555

**H-H**

**Extract & Syrup Co.**

2320 Mission Street

See us first for Sugar Prices.

All Kinds of Dried Fruits, Raisins, Figs and Flavors.

Barley and Hop Syrup; also Plain Malt.

Free Delivery inside of City Limits.

Phone Valencia 6072

3 Stores

3 Stores

GET YOUR

**"KELLY"**

at

**The Kelly Shops  
Men's Hats**

UNION MADE

96 THIRD STREET

2670 MISSION STREET

3051 SIXTEENTH STREET

*"Factory to Wearer"*

**— YOU —  
NEED A NEW SHIRT, NECKTIE,  
AND SOME NEW UNDERWEAR**

*You can buy a complete outfit bearing the  
Union Label from*

**Eagleson & Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS  
1118 Market St., opp. 7th St.  
SAN FRANCISCO  
LOS ANGELES SACRAMENTO



**STATISTICS SUSTAIN WORKERS' SIDE.**

Seventy-one per cent is the average of the increase in living costs from December, 1914, to December, 1921, for eleven of the medium cities of the nation. As these cities embrace all sections of the country, with their varied pursuits, it is a safe estimate to place the increase for the whole country at least at 70 per cent. Speaking in terms of wages, this means that a worker who received \$30 a week in 1914 should now be paid 70 per cent more, or an increase of \$21 a week, making the wages received \$51, in order to maintain the living standard he had in 1914.

This does not take into account the changes which took place in the upgrade of living costs during the war years. In some cases this change represented an increase over normal of 122.2 per cent, Norfolk, Va., showing such a rise, while in general the peak prices were approximately 110 per cent in June, 1920. The general average may be said now to correspond with the prices of December, 1918.

The wages of labor, as a rule, are fixed for seasonal or calendar periods, the time varying from six months to two years. If there is an upward scaling in living costs in the time for which the wages have been fixed, the worker must sacrifice to that degree his standard of living. The only chance he has for equalizing wages with living costs is that which prevails at the time the scale is made.

Thus it happens that at the period of peak prices—June, 1920—few wage scales were under negotiation, the rates having been fixed either in the preceding January or April, which represented a difference, in some instances, of 15 to 25 per cent, which the workers had to meet out of their reserve stocks, if there were any. If there was no reserve, then the standard of living had to give way.

The wage earners, including those on salary, are the only persons in society whose standard of living fluctuates downward with rising prices. Those who live off the investments of capital—rent, interest, stock dividends, bonds and mortgages—are in a position to shift the burden without sacrificing a single comfort or necessity.

National prosperity requires the upholding of living standards of the workers because wages represent a steady stream of purchasing power. Without that steady stream of purchasing power, industry, commerce and agriculture are adversely affected.

Advocates of low wages and wage-cutting view the question, aside from their selfishness, from a narrow standpoint; so narrow, in fact, that they cannot see the outskirts of the circle of which they are a part, which in the end is bound to close in on them and retard their own progress, if it does not crush them.

In short, the breaking down of living standards of the workers means in the long run the congestion and disorganization of the business of the country. That accomplished, the nation is confronted with a tremendous task to recover, a task which brings in its train its own problems that multiply evils and retard progress.

Wage-cutting solves nothing—it simply complicates the national troubles.

**LECTURE POSTPONED.**

The lecture by Professor J. B. Sears of Stanford University on "Public Finance and Education's Share of Public Money" which was to be given on Friday evening, February 3rd, has been postponed to February 10th on account of a conflict with the meeting of the Illiteracy Congress. This will be the first of a series of four lectures on Public Finance and Public Education given under the auspices of the San Francisco Grade Teachers' Association in their club rooms at 333 Kearny street.

**CULINARY WORKERS ACT.**

Whereas, The Industrial Welfare Commission, State of California, has under consideration an application of notoriously unfair and greedy manufacturers to reduce the legal minimum wage for experienced women and minors in industry from \$16 to \$12 a week, which reduction we apprehend would as a matter of course be extended to include the catering industry; and

Whereas, The employees in the catering industry have suffered great injury to their interests and welfare at the hands of the State Industrial Welfare Commission through the promulgation of its Order No. 12, which in addition to fixing the legal minimum wage for the industry also contains provisions to allow the employer to deduct \$6 per week if he furnishes board and to deduct an additional \$3 per week if he also furnishes lodging; and

Whereas, It has been the universal custom for generations in the catering industry before the institution of a legal minimum wage commission that board be furnished free to all employees and that this item shall not be considered in the fixing of wages, and the innovation to charge for board introduced by the Commission already has worked and is likely for the future to work harm to both employees and employers in the industry, producing untold industrial unrest and waste, and such innovation is not approved by fair-minded and practical employers as is manifest by their refusal to follow the practice notwithstanding its sanction by the Commission; and

Whereas, The unions affiliated with the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers of San Francisco, which at present number over five thousand workers and constitute the majority of workers in the city's catering industry, have ever since their institution maintained and do now maintain minimum wage schedules in excess for every craft, sex and age of the legal minimum wage set by the Commission, and such minimum wage schedules contain no provisions allowing reductions for board, learning or apprenticeship; and

Whereas, The foregoing statements regarding San Francisco are equally applicable to the majority of the cities of California, by reason of the culinary unions therein having adopted the same wage schedules as prevail in San Francisco; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers of San Francisco, that we respectfully and earnestly protest against any reduction in the existing minimum wage; and that we particularly and emphatically protest against any order of the Commission containing any provision for the reduction of the minimum wage on account of board furnished; further

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the Commission, whenever revising present Order No. 12, that in addition to the relief above requested there be incorporated a provision to make it obligatory upon the employer to furnish at his own expense all white articles of uniform and the cost of laundering the same; and further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution duly authenticated by the delegates of this Board, and with the seal of the Local Joint Executive Board of San Francisco, be transmitted to the State Industrial Welfare Commission.

Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders—Geo. P. M. Bowns, President; Hugo Ernst, Secretary.

**DRIVE AMERICANS FROM SEA.**

If the American Steamship Owners' Association's plan for cutting seamen's wages from 15 to 45 per cent is made effective without protest from the American people, the association will drive every American seaman off the sea and open the American transportation field to coolies, Japanese and other orientals. That is the conviction of Thomas A. Hanson, secretary-treasurer

of the International Seamen's Union of America. "American sailors cannot, and will not, work for the wages proposed by the steamship owners," declared Secretary Hanson. "The owners cannot use the cost of operation as the real reason for this cut. An American bottom with an American crew is worth twice as much as a crew of Japanese, Chinese, Alaskans or mixed crew. It costs all the ships touching American ports as much for fuel, food and other supplies as it does an American ship sailing from the same ports. Good American crews make up the difference in wages by more efficient work, speed and care in handling a vessel." Their intelligence, too, is a guarantee of greater safety to travelers of the sea.

T. J. Brooke Phone Prospect 2015 Alex. Freedman  
**MUNICIPAL AUTO PARK**  
ELLIS AT TAYLOR AND MASON STREETS  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Expert Lubrication Service, Washing, Polishing,  
Standard Oil Crank Case Service, Special Monthly  
Parking Rates. Automobile Trips Arranged.  
Cars for Hire. We Never Close

PHONE WEST 793

**SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY**

SOCKS DARNED

**OVERALLS AND WORK CLOTHES**

Give you your money's worth in value, in comfort and convenience. Ask your dealer for them. The genuine bear the label shown here.

**NEUSTADTER BROTHERS**  
San Francisco Portland

**BENDER'S "THE FAMILY SHOE STORE" BETTER SHOE VALUES**

2412 Mission Street

Near 20th

**MARKET AT 4TH. SAN FRANCISCO****"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"**

**Columbia**  
**OUTFITTING CO.**  
MISSION STREET  
at Twenty-second



# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year  
To unions subscribing for their  
entire membership, 85 cents a year  
for each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to  
unions' mail lists must come through  
the secretary of each organization.  
Members are notified that this is  
obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,  
California, as second class matter.  
Acceptance for mailing at special  
rate of postage provided for in  
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,  
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1922.

The common problems, yours, mine, everyone's,  
Is—not to fancy what were fair in life  
Provided it could be—but, finding first  
What may be, then find how to make it fair  
Up to our means. —Browning.

Reports from various sections of the country indicate that those loose-jointed "societies" of labor which meet at the call of the employer president and graced by him with the title of "mutual benefit associations in industry," but commonly known as "company unions," which were originally designed to put "work" into the workers, are rapidly falling apart. With full steam ahead, they are plunging into that dark and nauseous reservation of uselessness called oblivion. They are headed for the scrap pile because they have no steering gear; their rusted rudder chains have parted; their workers are taking to the life boats. There are no equitable principles to guide them. Only the employer's interests are served. He is the constitution and the by-laws, the final arbiter of all questions, from making the scale of wages to employment and discharge. The workers in the "company union" simply serve the purpose of scenery, merely a background for the employer's acting. The "company union" thus is neither "mutually beneficial" nor even agreeable to the workers. They realize the money collected from them as dues is being used to increase their burdens instead of to lift them. They have no defense funds; they are card-indexed in the company's office; they are reported on by their "brothers" to the company's agents at the executive committee meetings "when both workers and employers sit at the same table as equals"; they are constantly being sought to sign petitions for wage reductions and "fair treatment for the company," to their own detriment. In short, they know they are being pushed down the hill of life, with the "company union" operating the pusher. The planners of the "company union" overlook two vital lines in their blue-print designs—justice and democracy. Workers understand both, and they refuse to be fed the shadow for the substance. Prosperous industry must rest upon these principles. To insure their perpetuity the legitimate trade union must be accepted as the expression of the workers' ideals and the spokesman of labor in the industrial forum. This is a fundamental truth because the legitimate trade union is the heart, the mind and the soul of the worker himself, and the worker will not be enslaved.

## Honesty or Deceit

Perhaps there is no honest and intelligent individual today who will set up the claim that the trade unions have not been of benefit to the toiling millions during the past century. Nor is it probable that anyone who is student enough of history to be familiar with the facts of industrial growth and development will contend that the worker was not unfairly treated by employers in the matter of compensation for his labor before the trade union came upon the horizon. If these statements contain the truth—and we firmly believe they do—then what is to be said of those individuals who are strong in their defense of the non-unionist who takes advantage of all of the benefits brought about by the unions without assuming any of the responsibilities or burdens of maintaining them? The average employer knows it to be a fact, whether he conducts a union or a non-union establishment, that the union is directly responsible for the conditions he maintains and the wages he pays. He may not be observing the union regulations either as to working conditions of pay, but the standards in each instance are undoubtedly higher because of the fact that the union makes it difficult for him to secure help without approximating the level of the union establishments in his particular field. This being true, it necessarily follows that his employees are deriving benefits from the activities of the union. Under such circumstances it is not hard to reach a conclusion as to whether the non-union employer is practicing honesty or deceit when he lauds the worker who shirks his plain duty by refusing to bear his share of the burdens of the union in promoting the interests and the progress of all workers. We cannot persuade ourselves that such employers are not practicing hypocrisy in order to satisfy their selfish desires, and we are entirely willing to abide by the decision of disinterested and impartial men as to the accuracy of our contention.

The non-unionist himself knows that he is not playing a fair game and is put to his wit's end to invent excuses for his clearly unfair attitude in refusing to join the union and become a factor in the battle for justice and fair dealing in the industrial world, and, at heart, he has no more respect for the hypocritical employer who pats him on the back and praises him for his attitude than such an employer has for him. Each knows, though neither may reveal his feeling in the premises, that the other is a fraud, a deception and a snare. After all, such a life cannot be filled with satisfaction, even though prosperity may be its immediate result. The thief, the crook, the unfair individual must at times find his conduct in conflict with his conscience, and a man must be terribly degraded if he can be happy and contented under circumstances wherein his innermost moral faculties are constantly whispering to him that he is a fraud and a cheat, a trickster and a coward. A man may be able to get away from the criticism and condemnation of others, but never, so long as life lasts, can he hope to escape the accusations of his own conscience. Therefore it is not at all likely that the non-unionist, shirking his duty, is not nearly so happy as the trade unionist who is fulfilling the obligation his moral sense tells him he owes to his fellows and to society generally.

In beginning this treatise we had no intention of sermonizing, but in spite of the possibility that it may be so classified, we let it stand because we feel that we have set forth some uncontrovertible facts that may penetrate the calloused consciences of some of those who are guilty of practicing the brand of deception referred to. But, if in this regard we shall fail, we have no means of ascertaining that fact and will be happy in our ignorance.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Every now and then someone who knows nothing about the subject proposes that a daily labor paper be started in a community, and others who know still less about it spout loud and eloquently about the need for such a paper, then proceed to point out what a simple matter the whole thing is and how easily it can be made a success. Every time the scheme is put into operation it costs the workers thousands, and sometimes millions, of dollars, only to wind up in failure after long sieges of begging for money on the part of the publishers.

If the seating of Senator Newberry means anything at all it means that the majority of those who hold seats in that body propose that no poor man shall be permitted to come into their august presence on a footing of equality with them. They approve the spending of large amounts of money in Senatorial campaigns in order to insure the Senate remaining a rich man's club. Labor has never but once succeeded in getting a representative in the Senate because it costs too much. The one instance was that of Senator Hughes of New Jersey, now dead. Under present conditions it is likely it will be a long time before labor again gets one of its own seated in the United States Senate.

The workers and employers in Santa Clara County were getting along in peace and harmony until the trouble-breeding American-planners came in and forced the contractors and material men to lock out their employees and the fight is now raging throughout the district. In the end, of course, the unions will win, but in the meantime much loss will fall to the lot of all, workers and business men alike. The enemies of labor believe that because there are millions of workers idle in this country that now is the time to drive in their wedge for the open shop, but they are reckoning without their host. The pendulum will swing back to the side of labor again so that there is no reason for pessimism or discouragement. Labor is demonstrating its ability to hold its own even under adverse conditions and will come out of the struggle stronger than ever.

The Labor Clarion has arranged for the news service of the International Labor Press and will in future publish the news thus furnished weekly. International Labor News Service, owned by the bona fide trade union publications of the United States and Canada through the International Labor Press of America, began operations this week. The new organization has headquarters in the American Federation of Labor Building in Washington, D. C. Creation of this news distribution agency is the first effort of the trade union press of this continent to develop under its own auspices and ownership a press service upon which labor may place reliance. International Labor News Service is not a free publicity service, but is a service organized for the handling of news and feature articles for a paying clientele. It began operations with 102 publications in the United States and Canada on its lists. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and president of the International Photo Engravers' Union, is president of the International Labor Press of America; R. E. Woodmansee, editor, the Illinois Tradesman, Springfield, Ill., is secretary-treasurer; Chester M. Wright, director of the American Federation of Labor Information and Publicity Service, is in editorial charge of the news service.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"So you desire to become my son-in-law?"  
"No, I don't. But if I marry your daughter, sir, I don't very well see how I can get out of it."  
—Weekly Telegraph.

"Willie!"  
"Yes, mamma."  
"What in the world are you pinching the baby for. Let him alone!"  
"Aw, I ain't doin' nothin'! We're only playin' automobile, an' he's th' horn."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Willie (to his father who had recently married the second time)—There's a shop in the High Street just like you, daddie.

Father—Shop like me? What do you mean?  
Willie (getting near to the door)—Why, it's under entirely new management.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

"Honey," said the colored suitor, "when we gits married you ain't gwine to give up dat good job you has workin' for de white folks, is you?"

"But ain't we gwine to have no honeymoon an' take a trip on de train somewhere?"

"One of us might go, honey. Dey ain't a thing holdin' me, but you's got 'sponsibilities."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Freddy had been given a new watch, and was very proud of its time-keeping qualities. Just after nine o'clock one evening, watch in hand, he rushed in doors.

"What time does the sun set today?" he asked his father.

"About a quarter past nine," answered the parent.

"Well," replied Freddy, consulting his watch, "if it doesn't buck up it will be late."—The American Boy.

The superdreadnaught Tennessee is manned entirely by natives of the State after which the ship is named. Recruiting parties were sent from New York and toured Tennessee, from the blue grass lowlands to the mountain homes of the "ridge runners." Coming into a small mountain town by automobile a party of the Navy recruiters were halted by a native with a suspicious look in his eye and a squirrel rifle in his hand. Uniformed men are not met with a brass band.

Said the mountaineer: "Strangers, where be ye from, what's y'r business and how long y' gwine ter stay?"

Replied the spokesman of the Navy party: "We're Navy recruiters. We're going to run down a lot of your young men, put pants on 'em, and enlist 'em in the Navy."

Queried the mountaineer: "What Navy? North or South?"—Our Navy.

A husky negro applied for a job in a big ship building company and his fine figure and strength got him accepted. He was told to report to a certain department in the end of a mammoth building.

He hadn't gone ten feet before he saw a sign hung above an alcove reading: "Stretcher Here." Duplicates of this assailed his eye here and there, and then came a bigger sign which said: "To the Hospital." The odor of ether and other smells filled his nostrils and he turned back.

"Boss," he said to the man who had hired him, "Ah resigns. Ah'm through."

"Why, Sam, whats the matter? You're not afraid of danger, are you?"

"Nossuh, boss, danger Ah craves, but not wilful destruction, no suh!"—American Legion Weekly.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### IN A SWEATER'S DEN.

By George Madin.

In the dingiest room of a dingy mill, shut out by buildings from the light of day,  
Its windows grimy with smoke and dust, through which no sunbeam can ever stray,  
Where the air hangs heavy, and smells are bad, and never a breath of a freshening breeze  
Comes in to sweeten the unwholesome stench that lurks around, breeding vile disease;  
There, in that horrible filthy den, in this enlightened and Christian land,  
Dead to the pleasures that the world affords, you'll see a pining and sickly band  
Of men and women, and children, too; and the meaning of slavery well they know,  
As they drudge away for starvation pay—poor victims of avarice, want, and woe!

Oh, what a terrible lot is theirs! with grief so plentiful, joys so few!

Every day helps to swell their cares, God help this poor and oppressed crew,

Hope never enters their weary breasts—it's an empty word that they cannot trust;

From light to darkness they never rest, for stopping a minute might cost a crust.

Many a wan, pinched face you'll see, and many a cheek with tears are wet;

And many a one drops ill and faint for want of food they cannot get.

And the Sweater looks on with pitiless eye; what matter to him if they starve or die?

"They must go," says he, "if they cannot work. Why should their poverty trouble I?"

Oh! men and women, be wise in time! and when next purchasing, gently pause,

And, ere you banter your garments down, just think of the suffering that you cause;

Just think of the wages you earn yourselves compared with those that are earned by the poor.

That toil in misery for next to naught, and you'll have their blessings for evermore.

Shun every tradesman that does not pay, a fair day's wage for a fair day's toil;

Then for the poor toilers, you'll brighten the way, of those in the mills, the mines, or the soil.

Just do by them as you'd be done by—for actions are mightier than tongue or pen;

And things like these I have just described will exist no more in a Sweater's Den!

The Supreme Court decides against picketing in Arizona and denies the right of Arizona to enact such laws as it sees fit to protect workers from greed. The Supreme Court decides that one mild-mannered, soft-spoken picket may perhaps be allowed at a struck factory gate to whisper, hat in hand, to a thousand strike-breakers that a strike is on. Twenty-seven workers are sentenced to prison in Denver for violation of the State "can't strike" laws. Five Miners' Union officials and a labor editor are arrested on a charge of treason in West Virginia. A trust official, sent to jail in New York is released after a month by Presidential pardon on the ground that the man was too ill to be in jail. His wife said he might be back at his office in a couple of weeks. One of the first proposals before the national agricultural conference was from an implement manufacturer who pleaded for a reduction of wages. Compulsory incorporation of trade unions is put forward as a legislative proposal in New York. Congressmen propose legislation patterned after Kansas Allen's Industrial Court idea. Isn't there somebody, somewhere in the machinery of government that can think of something helpful and constructive to do? Is it mental bankruptcy, or blind ignorance—or what?



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The February meeting of the apprentice committee of Typographical Union will be held Tuesday, the 7th, at 7 o'clock p. m., at the union rooms in the Underwood Building, 525 Market street. Prompt response to this call is urged upon all members of the committee as well as apprentices who have been notified to appear for examination.

The new telephone number of the Allied Printing Trades Club, which moved from its quarters in the Kamm Building last week to 149 Mason street, is Franklin Five O Two Six—Franklin 5026. Cut this out and paste it in your notebook for reference.

Eugene Donovan of the H. R. Braden chapel is on the sick list. He is suffering from a badly inflamed optic, the result of a severe cold contracted two weeks ago, when Old Boreas made his first visit of this winter so keenly felt. C. E. Mertins is "covering" genial Gene's job during the latter's enforced layoff. Henry Wedel, another member of the Braden composing room corps, has returned to work after a few days' absence from office. He was also a victim of a heavy cold.

Secretaries of subordinate typographical unions are in receipt of the following circular letter from International Secretary J. W. Hays:

"Members of the Typographical Union who have been paying the strike assessment will be interested in a decision of the United States Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue, under which trade union assessments and ordinary dues may be deducted from gross income in computing income tax. The decision includes also strike assessments, but specifically excludes dues which are apportioned to the payment of death benefits or pensions.

"Thus in the case of members of the International Typographical Union, they may not include the mortuary or pension assessments as a part of the deductions, but may include strike assessments and other regular dues not pertaining to special funds that inure to the benefit of the member.

"The ruling is in line with others pertaining to physicians, who are permitted to deduct from gross income dues to medical societies, expenses in attendance at medical conventions for the benefit of the professional man in earning his livelihood, and subscriptions to medical publications.

"Members who make these deductions should make explanations of the same in the appropriate place on the income tax form, and be explicit in citing as authority the ruling of the International Revenue Bureau known as 'Office Division No. 450, of 1921.'"

Anaconda (Mont.) Typographical Union No. 255 is circularizing sister typographical unions with striking cards saying No. 255 is negotiating a new wage scale, and that there are plenty of "subs" there to take care of all extra work, adding: "If you would help yourself and Anaconda, stay away!" The card bears the official signature of V. A. Burdash, president; C. B. Shryock, secretary.

A. M. ("Mike") Schroeder has succeeded W. H. Bell as sales manager of the Pacific Coast branch of the Mergenthaler Company. Blood, ability and hard work is a combination difficult to defeat. Mr. Schroeder's promotion, every one of his friends know, is well merited, and he is being greeted with the plain but true ringing salutation, "More power to ye!"

Report comes from Burlingame that William T. Hearst, ex-service lad and member of the Examiner chapel, who has been in poor health almost continuously since his return from France

three years ago, is slowly improving. This is good news, "Bill," and its receipt has made us all happy!

James M. Byrne, always active in looking after the welfare of the I. T. U., especially that portion of it identified with No. 46, has vacated his former domicile, which was at 1318 "P" street, Sacramento, and moved into more capacious quarters—at least, as far as ground space goes—somewhere out in "Y" street, where, according to Phil Robinson, who conducts the publicity department of No. 46 in the Sacramento Tribune, informs us, "Jimmy" can and is giving full play to his hobby of raising chickens, pheasants 'n ev' thing. "Phil" also says James has a goat, but fails to state whose it was.

Information comes from a reliable source that W. W. Chapin, former night foreman of the composing room of the Oakland Tribune, but whose card is now on deposit with No. 21, is showing his heels to all the Mergenthaler salesmen working out of the local office. Chapin sold seven of the iron tpestickers last month. This is conceded to be "some" record. He is now on his way to Alaska to see what he can do for the Mergenthaler Corporation in that territory.

Harry Jillson, who came to San Francisco from Sacramento a few months ago, has returned to the State's lawmaking center. He drew his traveling card and departed last Tuesday. Probability is Harry removed his coat and hung up his hat at Kennedy's shortly after arriving in Sacramento.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society is making preparations for its thirty-fifth annual entertainment and ball. The event this year will be given in honor of the charter members of the society, only a few of whom are living. Patriarch James P. Orwell has been made honorary chairman of main committee, having the affair in charge. The exchequer of the Mutual Aid is in excellent shape, being more than \$10,000 to the good, and the numerical strength of the society is constantly growing.

Robert J. Donovan, jobman, who suffered a fractured ankle through having slipped on a damp sidewalk a month ago, reports that the injured pedal is mending properly and that his physician has assured him the cast may be removed from his foot in a few days.

From the wording of the notice announcing the next meeting of the San Francisco Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen, there's something mystifying about what's going to transpire at that gathering. The notice reads:

"Hello, Bill!"

"Ye-ah?"

"Say, listen. Don't go makin' any dates for Monday night, February 6th. You'd better tell Friend Wife to remind you. What!"

"How come?"

"That's the night of the Craftsmen's Club meeting. There's goin' to be a dinner this time and a lot of fun."

"Who's goin' to be on the bill this trip?"

"I don't just know. The program guys won't tell. But one of them told me that one of San Francisco's 'greatest superintendents' will tell the gang just how he gets away with it."

"Zzzatso?"

"Yep, that's what he said."

"Well, I'll bet he don't. If he did he'd get the razzoo—quick."

"Well, anyway, he said there's music 'n stunts on the bill, too, so mebbe we can stand the supper's stuff for a couple o' sticksful."

"What about the eats?"

"The bunch will meet at the Commercial Club, thirteenth floor of the Merchants Exchange Building, at California and Montgomery streets, at 6:15 o'clock sharp. And if you want to eat, put your John Hancock on the enclosed card and mail at once. It will set you back a dollar and

## Granat Bros.

The Treasure House of the Mission.

2248 Mission St.

Bet. 18th and 19th

Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen  
Specializing in designing fine Jewelry, re-  
modeling Old jewelry and Watch Repairing

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

## FOR VIM, VIGOR AND VITALITY EAT FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

## AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone  
—rich, poor, old and young. We  
recognize no classes, but treat large  
and small depositors with the same  
courtesy and consideration.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

## DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

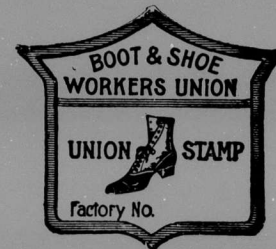


ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union  
Stamp for use under our

## Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining  
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts  
Disputes Settled by Arbitration  
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship  
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public  
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers  
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to  
demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on  
Sole, Insole or Lining.

## Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President  
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer



a half, so you'll have to hold out an extra berry and a four bits on the wiff."

"Can do. See you there."

"All right. But in case anything happens that you can't get to the dinner, come to the club meeting anyway, at 7:45, and join the party. That's when the program will start."

Quoting from the "enclosed card" referred to above: "You can bank on me to be present at the dinner. Sign here— (and mail to Joseph Phillis, 819 Mission street, San Francisco).

Pacific Coasters whose names decorate the I. T. U. Administration Campaign Committee are: W. H. Ellis, San Francisco; Harvey E. Garman, Los Angeles; A. E. Bellamy, Portland, Oregon; A. L. Campbell, Seattle, Wash.; Lester Jack, Los Angeles (Mailers).

Frank L. Antram, a veteran printer well known in San Francisco, who left this city a few weeks ago and went to Santa Cruz, was severely injured a short time ago when he was run down by an automobile in or near the seaside town. The driver of the car which struck Mr. Antram has assumed responsibility of his victim's medical treatment and hospital bills. Antram's friends in San Francisco are hopeful he will be ready to return to cases soon.

### YOUR INCOME TAX.

Collector of Internal Revenue John P. McLaughlin advises all income taxpayers to take out their pencil and pad and figure out their gross income for the year 1921. Do not depend on a hit and miss proposition. Guesses will not be accepted as a basis of taxation, said the collector.

Individual returns are required of every individual having a net income for the taxable year of one thousand dollars (\$1000) or over, if single, or if married and not living with husband or wife. Every individual having a net income for the taxable year of \$2000 or over, if married and living with husband and wife; and every individual having a gross income for the taxable year of \$5000 or over, regardless of the amount of net income, must file a return on or before March 15th.

If a husband and wife living together have an aggregate net income for the taxable year of \$2000 or over, or an aggregate gross income for such year of \$5000 or over, then each shall make a return, in which case the tax shall be computed on the aggregate income.

In the case of a single person, the personal exemption is \$1000, or in the case of the head of the family or a married person living with husband or wife there is a personal exemption of \$2500 unless the net income is in excess of \$5000, in which case the personal exemption shall be only \$2000. A husband and wife living together shall have but one personal exemption; the amount of such personal exemption shall be \$2500, unless the aggregate net income of husband and wife is in excess of \$5000, in which event the personal exemption shall be \$2000. If husband and wife make separate returns, then the personal exemption can be taken by either, or divided between them. In no case shall the reduction of the personal exemption from \$2500 to \$2000 operate to increase the tax which would be payable if the exemption was \$2500 by more than the amount of the net income in excess of \$5000. All exemptions are based on the status of individual as of December 31, 1921.

If the taxpayer is unable to make out his or her return, the return may be made out by a duly authorized agent.

All income tax returns must be in the office of John P. McLaughlin, the collector of internal revenue for the First District of California, on or before Wednesday, March 15, the last day allowed under the revenue law for filing returns. The tax may be paid in full at the time of filing or in four equal installments; at least one-fourth of the tax must be paid by March 15.

### "STRICT EQUALITY" DANGEROUS.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement, warns the working women of the country of the dangers lurking in the proposed blanket amendment to the constitution establishing strict sex equality.

"I am informed," says the statement, "that further steps are to be taken within a day or two to further the proposal already advanced by the National Woman's Party for a blanket constitutional amendment, the purpose of which is to remove women entirely from the sphere of legal inequality.

"While the purpose of the amendment is praiseworthy, the actual effect would be so damaging that it is my earnest hope that the amendment will not be offered in Congress, and if offered will not be adopted and ratified.

"I am aware of the fact that a large number of lawyers have been consulted, and it is well known that there opinions have been conflicting.

"The difference of opinion is over the question of whether the proposed blanket amendment would result in the destruction of standards and safeguards now established in the laws of the states for the protection of women in industry. Regardless of the opinion of some lawyers who say these laws would not be endangered, I assure the women of the country that those laws would be not only endangered but would be destroyed. Numerous lawyers of equal standing and experience hold with us.

"Lawyers who say the courts would not sustain attacks on these protecting laws may to some extent know the courts but they do not know employers. I think I know something about courts, and I do know the tactics of employers.

"If such a blanket amendment, placing women on an absolute equality with men, were to be adopted and ratified the employers of the country would not attack the various state laws in the courts.

"They would proceed at once to operate under the amendment. That is where lawyers misjudge the employers. Employers would not go into court. They would remain in their shops and factories, put strict equality of hours and working conditions into effect and then if the workers were able they might go into court to try to compel the employers to restore the safeguards of the state laws protecting women.

"Eventually, after many years, these cases would get to the supreme court, if the workers were able to go that far, but meanwhile the beneficent, hard-won laws would be destroyed under the blanket strict equality amendment proposed by the National Woman's Party.

"I hope that the women of that party will not proceed on a course which is bound to have as its first effect the destruction of standards established for working women which the working women are unable to maintain through economic strength."

Even if the women's labor laws should ultimately be sustained by the supreme court, declares a statement of the National Women's Trade Union League, the litigation necessary to secure a decision would be a matter of years, during which employers would resist enforcement and women workers would be deprived of the benefits of the laws. Women workers stand to lose millions in wages and the breaking down of standards in working hours by the adoption of the amendment.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

IF IT'S HOUSEHOLD GOODS  
You Can Get It at

**SCHLUETER'S**

Mission's Largest Household Dept. Store  
STOVES and BABY BUGGIES

2762 MISSION STREET, Bet. 23rd and 24th

### NEW HEADQUARTERS.

Leigh Ingalsbe, distributor for Frank Holton & Co., band instruments, announces the opening of a new music store by California Band Instrument Co., at 330 Sutter street, San Francisco, between Stockton and Grant avenue, in the heart of San Francisco's elite shopping district. The Holton Band Instruments will be featured in this beautiful new ground floor store, where a most complete stock of the world-famous Holton instruments will be ready for the inspection of Pacific Coast musicians, who are desirous of securing these well-known instruments.

Brother Leigh Ingalsbe has recently acquired sole ownership to the business of California Band Instrument Co., of which he was the founder and which is now considered among bandmen as the headquarters for exacting musicians and it is due to the untiring efforts of Leigh Ingalsbe in an effort to deal fairly and satisfactorily with his brother musicians which has caused the rapid growth as a leading music firm of the Coast.

In 1919 two well-known music firms, Kohler & Chase, and Byron Mauzy, decided to discontinue their band instrument and small goods lines, which were taken over by California Band Instrument Co., making that firm a mammoth stock to select from and giving both the musician and the firm a great advantage.

In opening the new store at 330 Sutter street, San Francisco, Brother Leigh Ingalsbe has secured one of the finest business locations in the city, surrounded by the leading business concerns of the West.

Brother members are assured of a hearty welcome in the new store and will be accorded every convenience and friendly consideration. The Musical and Theatrical News congratulates Brother Leigh Ingalsbe for his progressive move and wishes him the continued success his energy and fair dealings deserve.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

Phone Mission 6415

**GLOBE MILLINERY**

Next Door to New Mission Theatre

2544 MISSION STREET

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

**BROWN & KENNEDY**

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

SHOES

**THE HUB**

SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN  
3047 16th St. Near Valencia

### GODEAU FUNERALS

Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust

Godeau Funerals are a Real Saving to the bereaved family.

JULIUS S. GODEAU

Branches

41 Van Ness Ave., S. F.

Oakland  
Los Angeles

Telephone Market 711

Stockton  
Columbus Ave., S. F.



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held January 27, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Cooks No. 44—A. J. Van Beber, vice John Held. Bookbinders—Thos. P. Garrity, Robert Tilton, August Halling, Ella Wunderlich, Lorretta Kane. Retail Delivery Drivers—George Killpatrick, E. Lindsey, vice J. Fisher, G. Maloney. Letter Carriers—R. M. Roche, J. C. Daley, Wm. Dunbar, Thos. P. Tierney, J. Foppiano, Geo. Ahrens. Cooks' Helpers—Al. Lang, additional delegate. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Leather Workers, with reference to its standing in the Council. From the Industrial Welfare Commission, acknowledging receipt of Council's brief on the minimum wage for women and minors. From the United States Shipping Board, acknowledging receipt of Council's resolutions with reference to the manning scale. From the Label Section, resolutions with reference to the minimum wage for women and minors.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Minutes of the meeting of the California State Federation of Labor's Executive Council.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Carpenters' Union No. 483, and Electrical Workers No. 151, with reference to their delegates.

Resolutions were introduced by Secretary O'Connell, expressing deep and profound sorrow at the death of labor's great friend and well-wisher Edward I. Wolfe, and that we tender our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

The resolution reads:

Whereas, The people of San Francisco, of every class and station, have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Edward I. Wolfe, one of the city's most gifted, loyal and distinguished citizens, for eighteen years San Francisco's leading representative in the State Senate, and for the last six years a valued and trusted member of the Board of Supervisors of the city and county; and

Whereas, The labor movement of this city and state owes to Senator Wolfe a debt of lasting gratitude and appreciation for his life-long, manful and conscientious service as a legislator and supporter of all labor and humanitarian measures designed to protect and advance the lot of the toilers; and

Whereas, Among the eminent and memorable services rendered by him, we recall with special pride and satisfaction his able, fearless and devoted legislative championship of such measures as the Anti-Injunction Bill, the Women's Eight-Hour Law, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and dozens of other equally brilliant chapters in the history of the California Legislature, in which contests he displayed in full measure his abilities as orator, parliamentarian and true friend of human progress; and

Whereas, It is meet and proper that his services receive the recognition to which they are entitled, and that the name of Senator Edward I. Wolfe be forever held in grateful remembrance by the labor movement of San Francisco and the State of California; therefore be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, this twenty-seventh day of January, 1922, that the delegates to this Council hereby express their deep and profound sorrow at the death of labor's great friend and well-wisher, Edward I. Wolfe; that we tender our sincere sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family of the deceased; and as a further mark of respect and esteem, that copies of same

be forwarded to the California State Federation of Labor, to the Board of Supervisors and His Honor the Mayor of San Francisco, to the press, and to the widow and family of the departed public servant and humanitarian.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of the application of the Culinary Workers for a boycott on the Tecks, Winchester and the Windmill restaurants, after consideration were laid over for one week. In the matter of the Olympic Restaurant the same was referred to the Secretary for adjustment. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Culinary Workers—White Lunches still unfair. The Rex has changed hands and is now fair. Butchers No. 115—Will hold dance at the Civic Auditorium, Thursday evening, February 2, 1922. Cigarmakers—Business dull. Newsboys—Are progressing.

**Report of Organizing Committee**—On the application for affiliation from the Operators and Starters' Union No. 48, the representative of said union was unable to be present, and the committee decided to meet next Thursday evening, February 2, 1922, for the purpose of investigating said union. Report concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The chair introduced Dr. Jessica Peixotto, who delivered an interesting lecture on the standard of living.

Miss Helen Harding, secretary, Waitresses' Union of Los Angeles, who addressed the Council on the minimum wage for women and minors.

**Election of Officers**—The Election Committee reported that there were 177 ballots cast, and the following having received the highest number of votes cast are: Vice-President, Wm. P. Stanton; executive committee, Wm. T. Bonsor, Henry Boyen, Ben Brundage, Jas. Coulsting, J. C. Daly, Mary Everson, Wm. Granfield, David Hardy, George Knell, J. J. Matheson, Patrick O'Brien, Al. Rogers, James Wilson; organizing committee, George P. Bowns, Ben Brundage, Mary Everson, Walter Hancock, A. P. Less, May McCullough, Anthony Noreiga, Frank O'Brien, John O. Walsh; Directors of Labor Clarion, M. E. Decker, George S. Hollis, J. J. McTiernan, John A. O'Connell, John O. Walsh. The chair declared the above delegates elected to serve as officers for the ensuing term. It was moved that the Secretary cast

Phone Valencia 4745

J. Rutishauser

### Exposition Auto Supply Co.

TIRES AND ACCESSORIES

Open Evenings and Sundays until Noon

Cor. 21st & Valencia Sts.

San Francisco

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

### UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET Near Mission Street



MATINEES DAILY 25¢ & 50¢

Except Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays

EVERY NIGHT  
500 GOOD RESERVED SEATS 25¢  
ALWAYS A GREAT SHOW

## Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street

at Twentieth

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

## THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Streets

PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH, Clement St. and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1921

Assets	- - - - -	\$ 71,851,299.62
Deposits	- - - - -	68,201,299.62
Capital Actually Paid Up	- - - - -	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	- - - - -	2,650,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	- - - - -	371,753.46

A Dividend of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4¼) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31, 1921.



James A. Sorensen  
Jeweler and Clock

At the Clock That Chimes. Store Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturdays Included.

## Sorensen Co.

SILVERWARE AND CLOCKS  
for wedding presents. Large stock to select from.

### JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

715 MARKET STREET, Between Third and Fourth Sts., San Francisco  
All Watch and Jewelry Repairing Guaranteed.

Gifts That Last, by the Thousand



the ballot for the officers where there was no contest, and the Chair then declared the following elected: President, George S. Hollis; secretary, John A. O'Connell; financial secretary, J. J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, P. O'Brien; trustees, C. Childs, George Knell, J. W. Spencer; law and legislative committee, R. Baker, Emil Buehrer, Henry Heidleberg, J. Hynes, George Bowns, Theo. Johnson, Roland Roche.

Receipts—\$400.21. Expenses—\$846.10.

Faternally submitted,  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

#### MEISTER & ADOU EXPANDING.

Four years ago the partnership of Meister & Adou was formed. They opened a store at 1106 Market street. It did a business of \$32,216.

A year later a second store was added at 2247 Mission street. The two stores did a business of \$163,955 in the year 1919.

Then in 1920 two more stores were opened and the business increased to \$429,829.

One of the latest stores was located at Taylor and Market street and it was torn down to make room for a new theater building on that site. Notwithstanding the loss of one of the four stores Meister & Adou's business in 1921 was \$415,625.

Business is increasing every month, according to the partners. The Fillmore street store, which was added in 1920, has doubled its business in the last year.

Now a company has been formed to take over the partnership of Meister & Adou. It is known as Meister & Adou Stores Co. Stock is being offered for sale to provide for further expansion. All the San Francisco stores will be enlarged and the company will establish a branch in Oakland. Later it is planned to go into Sacramento, and probably San Jose.

It is proposed that the stockholders shall not only receive a fair return on their investment, but that they will also receive preferential treatment in trading with the stores. The preferred stock entitles the holder to 8 per cent in dividends. In addition, every stockholder will receive a card entitling him to a discount of 5 per cent on every purchase made, regardless of the size.

The corporation is organized under the laws of California. It is capitalized for \$500,000. This is divided into 475,000 shares of preferred participating non-cumulative stock, and 25,000 shares of common, all having the par value of \$1 per share.

#### MASS MEETING.

Professor Ira Cross, of the University of California, will address a meeting of the members of unions affiliated with the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council next Monday evening in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. All members of metal trades organizations are invited to attend the meeting, which will be open to the public during Professor Cross' lecture.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work

#### A NEGLECTED CHILD.

San Francisco, January 30, 1922.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:—It is time for your attention to be called to a very serious neglect on your part, both as citizens of this great State and members of organized labor. No State in the Union boasts more of its own and protects better the interests of its native born. Yet here is a child born in this State, yes in San Francisco, that has lived for 49 years right amongst us, and for the most part we do not even know what the child looks like.

This child brought forth amid great travail in 1872 has been neglected by those whose duty it was to nourish and care for it, and today what should have been a giant in power and strength is a weak and slightly developed influence.

To members of organized labor this child, was, and is, the embodiment of freedom, the fountain of hope, the greatest bulwark of defense, the savior of women and children, as well as the protector of health, and the producer of happiness. And yet at the recent convention of the State Federation of Labor at San Jose, the statement was made and excited no unusual stir, "that it was difficult for us to know what this child looked like." It is indeed embarrassing for a parent not to know his own child and you must agree that it is high time for us to get at least a passing acquaintance with the potential force within our fold to nourish it, make others acquainted with the many good qualities latent in its existence.

Two resolutions were introduced and unanimously passed at the recent State Convention, Resolution No. 27 following up the action taken at the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, urging all to purchase only union labeled goods and to patronize only such places as displayed the union shop card and employees wear the union button or carry union cards. Resolution No. 28—pointing out the fact of its birthright, its freedom from legal or executive interference, recommended the assistance of all in an active campaign for all it implies and recommends that local set aside 10 minutes at each meeting for the discussion of the label, and the reports of your delegates to the labor organizations which were included in further recommendation.

What have you done for this Native Son? What are you going to do? Get on the job—let us hear from you and we here will only be too glad to tell you what we are trying to do, and what we have accomplished, and from you we may obtain much that will help us to make greater strides to the goal we have set—"No money for our enemies to fight us with."

Begin today as individuals and you will be astonished how fast you will gather recruits.

Such work strengthens the morale of your local and makes the merchant sit up and take notice. Try it and you will need no one to tell you what it might do.

Hoping to hear from you on the important matter.

WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

Phone Valencia 6238

#### MISSION PRODUCTS CO.

For Home Beverage Supplies  
3000 MISSION STREET  
San Francisco

WALTER N.

## BRUNT

PRINTING, PUBLISHING  
BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS  
REGALIA, SOUVENIRS

### Specialty Printing

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs  
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

766 MISSION STREET  
NEAR FOURTH SAN FRANCISCO

## "EASY TO PAY THE STERLING WAY"

Everything for the Home

**Sterling**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
BUNSTER & SAXE  
1049 MARKET STREET

## Winter Garden

SUTTER AND PIERCE STREETS

### Family Dance Pavilion SOCIAL DANCE EVERY NIGHT

Ladies 25c Gents 50c  
Ladies Free Monday and Wednesday  
Nights

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

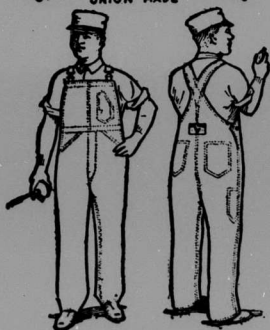
## "Lundstrom"

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE  
First in Quality —STORES— First in Style  
1126 Market 2640 Mission  
605 Kearny 26 Third  
Factory, 1114 Mission

### GANT BUST 'EM

UNION MADE



Can't Bust 'Em Jumper-alls, in extra heavy blue denim or khaki; all sizes, 34 to 48. Only \$3.00

Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Overalls—Made of heavy white duck with patent nail pouch. Pair \$2.25

Can't Bust 'Em Extra Heavy Black Overalls, with or without bib. Only, per pair \$1.75

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair \$1.50

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers—Special this week, per suit \$3.00

Boss of the Road White Waist Overalls. Per pair \$1.19

"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special \$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki Flannel Shirts; all sizes; military collar. Special \$4.95

"Argonaut" White Soisette Shirts—Made of registered soisette and all silk stitched. Regular \$3.50 value. Special \$2.75

Extra Heavy Hickory Shirts—Made with double yoke. Special \$98c

Men's Heavy Can't Bust 'Em Corduroy Pants—Every stitch guaranteed \$4.29

Can't Bust 'Em Kute Kut Play Suits for Boys—in blue denim or khaki 98c Sizes 5 to 9 \$1.25 Sizes 10 to 16 \$1.50

### MEISTER & ADOU

GOOD GOODS CHEAP

1256 Fillmore St.

1106 Market St.

2247 Mission St.



**LABOR COUNCIL ELECTION.**

The new officers are: President, George S. Hollis of the San Francisco Typographical Union; vice-president, William P. Stanton of Electrical Workers' Union No. 151; secretary and business representative, John A. O'Connell of the Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85; financial secretary-treasurer, J. J. McTiernan of the Blacksmiths and Helpers' Union; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien of the Brewery Workers' Union.

There were few changes made in the personnel of the various committees of the Council and the board of directors of the Labor Clarion and the board of trustees remain the same.

**PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY****30th Consecutive Quarterly Dividend on First Preferred Stock**

THE regular dividend, for the three months ending January 31st, 1922, of \$1.50 per share, upon the full-paid First Preferred Capital Stock of the Company will be paid on February 15th, 1922, to shareholders of record at the end of the quarterly period. Checks will be mailed in time to reach stockholders on the date they are payable.

A. F. HOCKENBEAMER,  
Vice-President and Treasurer.  
San Francisco, California.

**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
European Baking Company.  
Fairyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,  
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.  
Jewel Tea Company.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
New San Francisco Laundry.  
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.  
Pacific Luggage Co.  
Players' Club.  
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
Regent Theatre.  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
The Emporium.  
United Railroads.  
United Cigar Stores.  
White Lunch Establishments.

**ORPHEUM.**

The Four Marx Brothers, superior entertainers, are coming to the Orpheum next week in a new laugh-laden musical piece entitled, "On the Balcony." Orpheum patrons recall the Marx Brothers' last visit to this city, for the impression they made was one not easily eradicated. The four of them—Herbert, Julius, Arthur and Leonard—have made for themselves an enviable reputation in vaudeville. In their latest vehicle these accomplished funsters have just the sort of act to bring out the best that is in them. Supported by a large company of twelve people, they present their offering in rapid-fire fashion, flashing in and out from one excruciatingly funny situation to another.

Lydia Barry is a fine example of the theory of heredity. Her father before her was one of the best comedians of his day. Her songs are always of the superlative kind and she sings them perfectly. In fact, Lydia Barry as a vaudevillian, has a perfect score.

Innis Brothers intend to depict in the amusing little musical duologue, "The Men About Town," the hick's idea of being well dressed, and their manner of speech is the touch assuming society manner. Innis Brothers are clever comedians.

"Listen Bertie." It doesn't matter whether or not Bertie listens, but if Lane and Byron audiences will listen, as they always do, they will be rewarded with an avalanche of laughs. "Listen Bertie" is the title of the "nut" act offered by these eccentric comedians.

The more there is put into a skit the more will be gotten out of it. Lang and Vernon are master builders. Their pertinent idea is told in their skit, "Who Is Your Boss," and their construction has been made with songs, chatter and whistling.

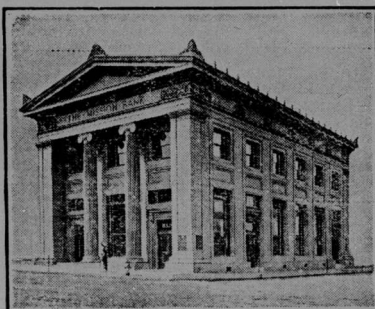
The La Pilarica Trio come from Spain, where they enjoyed favor in King Alfonso's court. Viela Victoria, one of its members, is said to be the most fascinating of Spanish dancers. Even Carmencita in her prime was not more bewitching than this fiery little dancing doll from old Madrid and with her two associates, the fame of the La Pilarica Trio has spread all over the world.

Garcinetti Bros. are primarily acrobats and trampoline performers and in these capacities they do remarkably clever work. The distinguishing feature in their performance, however, is their hat throwing. The brothers stand at either side of the stage and cast hats at each other. These invariably land where the hat is supposed to be worn and at various rakish angles. In this way considerable comedy is engendered.

Lydell and Macy are the only holdover for the coming week and their clever comedy characterizations have been a delight to audiences during the past week.

A corporal was marching in front of his squad when he overheard a voice in the rear rank say: "This squad is just like a flivver. The crank is in front."

"Yes," snapped back the corp, "but the nuts are all behind."—American Legion Weekly.

**The First Bank in the Mission District****THE MISSION BANK**

The Mission Bank is in a position to render business men and individuals every service which a Conservative and Carefully Managed Bank can offer.

The young business man who has demonstrated ability to successfully conduct his affairs will receive special consideration.

The Bank of California, National Association, owns more than one-half of our Capital Stock

**THE MISSION BANK**

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

**COMPENSATION FOR HARBOR WORKERS**

Commenting on the report just adopted by the House judicial committee which favors the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Hiram Johnson of California and Representative Ogden L. Mills of New York to restore the protection of state accident compensation laws to longshoremen, Thomas L. Chadbourne, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation, says:

"There is urgent need for early action by the House of Representatives in extending the full protection of existing state workmen's compensation laws to longshoremen and repair men at the docks in order to avert further needless suffering among thousands of injured harbor workers and their families.

"Of all American workmen, those who perform the extremely dangerous tasks of loading, unloading, and repairing vessels at the dock are least favorably treated when injured by accident. They have been called the legal step-children among modern wage workers. They number some 250,000 men, working in the ports of inland lakes and navigable rivers, as well as in the sea ports.

"By favorably reporting the Johnson-Mills bill, the House Judiciary Committee has now placed the necessary legislation well on its way to final passage. The bill has already been passed by the Senate, following a strongly favorable report by its judiciary committee.

"A decade ago the United States adopted the principle of workmen's compensation in place of the costly and uncertain damage suits under liability laws. It is now firmly fixed in the body of State and Federal legislation for the protection of labor and is universally recognized as beneficial also to employers.

"The Johnson-Mills bill involves no new principle, no additional administrative machinery, no appropriation by Congress. It simply places the dock workers back once more under the compensation laws of the states in which they live and work.

"The Senate Judiciary Committee in its report declared in vigorous terms that it is unjust to these men and their families that the burden of loss resulting from thousands of accidents annually should be left by the law on their shoulders.

"The serious consequences to nearly 50,000 longshoremen in the State of New York alone has recently been pointed out by Attorney-General Newton in an appeal for prompt action by Congress. Passage of the Johnson-Mills bill is urged by state compensation officials. The House should meet this emergency by passing the bill promptly."

Phone: MARKET 2139

Special Line of Ready-Made Overcoats

**M. WEINER & SON**

Fine Tailoring

THE UNION TAILOR

3005-07 Sixteenth Street, San Francisco, Cal.



**LABOR'S PROPORTION OF WEALTH.**

By International Labor News Service.

Forty-two percent of the wealth created by manufacture in the United States in 1919 represented wages. The value added by manufacture was \$25,000,000,000 and of this wages totaled, \$10,500,000,000. The remaining fifty-eight per cent goes into profits, salaries, rent, taxes, interest on capital and depreciation of machinery.

A study of the Census Bureau's statistics on manufactures which have so far been published shows that labor's share of the returns from manufacturers has fluctuated within a small range since 1899, when the proportion was 41 per cent. In 1904 the proportion was 43.4 per cent. It dropped to 42.5 per cent in 1909 and to 40.6 per cent in 1914, the lowest in the history of the United States. The rise to exactly 42.1 per cent in 1919 is regarded as proof that labor more than held its own in 1919. It does not prove that labor got more than either its just or its usual share because the proportion of wages was higher in 1904 and in 1909. Except for the high peaks of 51 and 48 per cent in 1849 and 1869, respectively, wages in the United States as a whole have never exceeded 45 per cent of the value added by manufacture.

Since profits are not computed by the Census Bureau, it would be purely guess work to estimate profits to manufacturers after salaries, rent, taxes, interest on capital, depreciation on machinery, and other amounts had been deducted. It is obvious that the most tangible asset of wealth to the United States lies in the wages and salaries paid to its workers. Any restriction of labor's share of the return from productive industry is consequently unsound economics.

In New York State, the largest manufacturing center, the proportion of wages to the value added by manufacture has practically remained fixed at 31 per cent since 1899. The larger states, such

as Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and New Jersey, have not fluctuated greatly in the wage proportion since 1899 and the general tendency of any fluctuations has been upward.

Fluctuations in the New England States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont—have been greater, but here the tendency has been toward a decreasing proportion of wages to the value added by manufacture. The remarkable feature of this group of states is that a drop of 5 per cent was registered between 1914 and 1919. In spite of this drop, however, the proportion of wages is in each instance above the average for the United States.

The reasons for the wage proportions in any particular state are not apparent without close study of the industries in that state. Even then the reasons are often covered up by the Census Bureau's deliberate policy of lumping figures for groups of industries in such a way that nobody can possibly deduce the production figures of any particular corporation. Wherever any corporation in a state approaches monopolistic control of any industry, no matter how large the corporation may be, the figures for that industry are classified under "all other industries."

**LABOR EDUCATION.**

The Department of Labor Education of the University of California Extension Division recently issued a report showing that opportunities for labor education are provided throughout the state by this branch of University service.

The department was first organized last September to act as an educational medium through which courses of instruction on subjects of interest to labor could be arranged.

The report states that the term "labor" as used shall in no way be construed to include organized labor exclusively. "The term shall be understood to include all kinds of vocational workers of any grade or any trade who are interested in labor education. Any group of persons who are sufficiently interested to warrant the organization of a class will be considered."

The department does not assume that education for labor differs essentially from education for others, though it does recognize that labor may have special interests, determined by economic status. In the field of technical education the University Extension Division now offers courses to workers in commerce, mathematics, electricity, drawing, chemistry, physics, mechanics, hydraulics, telephony, machine-shop, wireless, engineering and other subjects.

The Extension Division has found that the study of political science and economics is making a wide appeal. There are courses offered in elements of economics, money and banking, exchange, labor history and development, industrial and economic history of the United States, United States government, history of economic thought, problems of poverty, labor organizations and principles of labor legislation.

For those who are interested in courses of a more liberal nature, instruction is given in public speaking, debate, argumentation, elementary English, English composition, modern literature, social psychology and philosophy.

Ordinarily the courses are based on a series of fifteen lectures of one hour each. Reading and outside study are expected from the students to supplement the lectures. There is no educational requirement necessary other than the ability to pursue the work.

Any labor local in the state desirous of receiving instruction through the Extension Division is privileged to do so by making the necessary arrangements with the organizer for the labor department. A talk on "Worker's Education," explaining the opportunities and scope of instruction offered, will be given to any group.

**ARE YOU LIKE THIS?**

Our good friend James Bowe was telling me the other day the story of the man who lived in a rented house to whom someone gave a dog. Of course the dog had to have a kennel. The man got some old packing boxes and made it himself. He had never built anything before and making this house for his dog gave him so much pleasure that he bought a small piece of land on the outskirts of the town and with the help of a local carpenter built a house for himself and family. It is likely that he would be a renter today if someone hadn't given him that dog. Most of us are like the old-fashioned automobiles without self-starters. Some one has to crank us before we'll run.—Tom Dreier, in Forbes Magazine.

1300 Polk Street

701 Shrader Street

**JENNY WREN**

Spotless Food Stores

2765 Mission Street

2070 Mission Street

**A Dollar Worth Earning is Worth Saving.**

Groceries are the big items of Household Expense.

You can reduce the cost at Jenny Wren. Help yourself to the World's Best Foods and Save Dollars.

**LIBERTY BANK**

It's easier to save if you can deposit every Saturday night.

We make this possible by our day and night service.

**WHY DON'T YOU MAKE IT A HABIT?**

Market, Mason and Turk Streets

**Coffee That Is? MISSION DAIRY LUNCH**

COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.

S. C. Trauger, Prop.

**FELLOW UNIONISTS**

Down Asiatic Competition!

Patronize White Laundries Only!

ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

**Quality First UNITED STATES LAUNDRY**

Telephone Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts and Collars

**8% plus 5%**

ON \$100 INVESTMENT

**MEISTER & ADOU STORES CO.****8% PREFERRED STOCK**

All stockholders will receive a card entitling them to a 5% discount on every purchase made at any one of our stores, regardless of how small or how large.

**IN OTHER WORDS****PAY YOURSELF THE PROFITS**

Be a co-partner with us; help us establish a system of co-operative department stores throughout California and the Pacific Coast. Our three stores now established are doing a business of more than \$400,000 a year.

**NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY**

Get in on the ground floor of our chain stores idea. It will repay you to fully investigate this wonderful offer.

**MEISTER & ADOU STORES CO.**  
1106 Market Street

Please give me further information as to how I can put money into your business that will pay me 13 per cent.

Name .....

Address .....



# FEBRUARY SALE

A Great Offer of Men's Good Shoes  
at a Wonderful Saving Price

Black Kid Lace Shoes  
New English Toes

Tan Norwegian Grain Lace  
Brass Eyelets

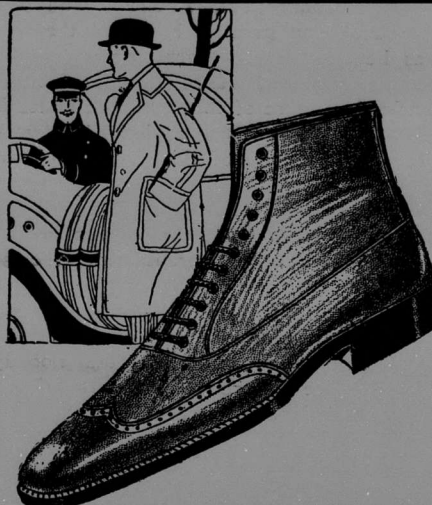
Ball Strap Lace Shoes  
In Brown Calf

Brown Calf Brogues

Black Gun Calf Bluchers

AND  
MANY  
OTHER  
STYLES

\$4<sup>15</sup>  
SALE  
PRICE



BUY  
NOW  
AND  
SAVE

E. KATSEHINSKI  
**Philadelphia Shoe Co**

825 MARKET STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.  
OAKLAND

SEE  
OUR  
WINDOWS

## DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Harry Sheperd of the carpenters, Samuel G. McKendry of the boilermakers, Charles H. Reed of the musicians, Gustav Schwartz of the bakers, John Heany of the blacksmiths and helpers.

## COST THEM \$35,000,000.

Employers of New York who locked out the members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union last November and broke their trade agreement with the union have lost \$35,000,000 by their folly, say those who are familiar with the garment-making industry.

## TEAMSTERS.

At a largely attended meeting of the Brotherhood of Teamsters held in the Auditorium of the Labor Temple, Thursday evening, January 26th, the union voted to accept the proposition presented by the employers which provided for continuing the present wage scale until April, after which a reduction of 50 cents per day is to take effect in certain classifications, and the agreement is to run until January 24th, next year.

## AIDS STRIKEBREAKERS.

That 316 Filipinos were recently transported on a United States Shipping Board vessel from Manila to Hongkong to take the places of Chinese seamen on strike for higher wages and improved working conditions, is the authentic information received by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, who says that the International Seamen's Union of America will ask for an investigation by Congress to ascertain if the United States Shipping Board has the authority to "go into the strike-breaking business."

## STATE CONVENTION.

While arrangements have not as yet been completed for the coming annual convention of the State Building Trades Council of California, indications are that the convention will be held in the Building Trades Temple of San Francisco during the week beginning Monday, March 20.

## CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY.

Employees of the California Bakery, Fillmore and Eddy streets, have taken over that plant and are now operating it on the co-operative plan, with union wages, hours and working conditions maintaining. In the two months since the employees have been operating the plant, it is said that the sale of bread has increased by 5000 loaves per day.

## COVERS UNIONS EMPLOYING OFFICERS.

Forms 1096 and 1099 are in the hands of Collector of Internal Revenue John P. McLaughlin, and are now ready for distribution. These forms are required of every individual, corporation, partnership, personal service corporation, association or insurance company, including lessees or mortgagors, of real or personal property, trustees, executors, administrators, receivers, employers and all officers and employees of the United States who paid interest, rent, salaries, etc., etc., to another individual, partnership, personal service corporation or fiduciary during the calendar year of 1921.

Those firms and individuals who are required to make return on these forms should immediately make application for same to Collector of Internal Revenue John P. McLaughlin, as the supply is limited and they must be filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington on or before March 15th.

## A DISGRACE TO AMERICA.

Following is the way Senators voted upon the question of seating Trueman Newberry in the United States Senate:

### The Roll of Honor.

Against Newberry—41.

Ashurst	Myers
Borah	Norbeck
Broussard	Norris
Capper	Overman
Caraway	Owen
Culberson	Pittman
Dial	Pomeroy
Fletcher	Ransdell
Gerry	Robinson
Glass	Sheppard
Harrison	Shields
Harris	Simmons
Heflin	Smith
Jones (N. Mex.)	Sutherland
Jones (Wash.)	Swanson
Kenyon	Trammell
King	Underwood
Ladd	Walsh (Mont.)
La Follette	Walsh (Mass.)
McKellar	Williams

### "Pay As You Enter."

For Newberry—46.

Ball	McCumber
Brandegge	McKinley
Bursum	McLean
Calder	McNary
Cameron	Nelson
Colt	New
Cummins	Nicholson
Curtis	Oddie
Dillingham	Page
Edge	Pepper
Elkins	Phipps
Ernst	Poindexter
Fernald	Shortridge
France	Smoot
Frelinghuysen	Spencer
Gooding	Stanfield
Hale	Sterling
Harrell	Townsend
Kellogg	Wadsworth
Keyes	Warren
Lenroot	Watson (Ind.)
Lodge	Weller
McCormick	Willis

## UNFAIR CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

The International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa., has locked out its force of compositors, members of the International Typographical Union, and is trying to replace them with non-union printers. The correspondence school has a large number of members of organized labor among its students.

## SMOKE UNION MADE CIGARS

FURNITURE  
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES  
BEDDING

On the  
EASIEST TERMS

## EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading  
Stamps

## FREE MUSIC LESSONS:—Notice to Union Labor Men—

To help you to educate your children in music I have arranged with best union music teachers to give, absolutely free, a course of lessons with each musical instrument purchased at \$50.00 or over, including Holton Band Instruments, World's Leading Make, for which I am Sole Distributor in this territory. Best credit terms. Union Labor Men, you need music in your homes. Purchase from a union man who has your interests at heart. Everything musical—including Pianos, Player Rolls, Sheet Music, etc.  
Phone Douglas 6627  
330 Sutter St., S. F. CALIFORNIA BAND INSTRUMENT CO. Phone Oakland 9203  
575 14th St., Oakland  
LEIGH INGALSBE, Prop.—Member Local 6, A. F. of M.